

MOBILIZATION STORES (Zapasy)

64
The accumulation of mobilization stores and ~~the~~ mobilizational preparedness of the Army and the entire economy of the Soviet Nation, *60* is in the center of attention of party, Military and governmental organs.

The supreme organ charged with the problem of ~~the~~ ideological preparation of the Army and the entire populace of the USSR ~~and~~ *for* ~~as well as~~ the problem of mobilizational resources of the nation is a special "military department" (*voennyi otel*) attached to the ~~the~~ Central Committee of the Communist Party. In its *substantive* ~~substantive~~ work, this department is intimately connected with the work of ~~the~~ *I.C.* STAFF of the Soviet Armed Forces and in particular with its *chief* ~~chief~~ *I.C.*

mobilizational and operational directorates. Actually "Military Departments" in the Communist Party Central Committee is the managerial organ for the General Staff and its directives are fulfilled without question by all its directorates and departments.

"The Military Departments" *attached to the Central Committee of* ~~in the Communist Party~~ in the Central *organ* ~~Committee~~ *the Communist Party* is a coordinating ~~party~~ which has in its hands not only the

Army with its reserves and military stores but also the entire military and civilian industries with its stores of raw materials which will in time of war provide the army with all necessary weapons, munitions, uniforms, food provisions, etc. The State reserve (gosudarstvenny rezerv) which is in process of creation during peacetime for the needs of war is an untouchable stockpile (nyepríkosnovyenny zapas) and can be utilized only with the ^{permission} ~~promise~~ of the "military department" ^{attached to the C. C. of} the Communist Party Central Committee and of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces.

(2) The executive, i.e., working organ concerned with ~~the problem~~ ^{for} accounting ~~of~~ and ~~the~~ ^{ing} accumulation ~~of~~ mobilization stocks of the nation is the Mobilization Directorate of the General Staff. This Directorate manages all mobilization work of the military districts and major military enterprises. The military districts are the ^{ie} ~~practical~~ organizations for the mobilization of all mobilization resources located on the territory of a given district. Mobilization work in the military ^{districts} ~~districts~~ is carried on by special directorates and departments attached to the staffs of military districts troop formations and units.

Mobilization work of all industrial and economic establishments

of a
located on the territory given district is managed by "Military Commissariats" and "Special Departments" (separately) of these establishments. The military commissariats - voyenkomaty - ~~are~~ present in each rayon, oblast and city. According to the size of the rayon and the presence of industrial enterprises the voyenkomaty are divided into types or categories.

Those rayons which have concentrations of large enterprises and establishments have voyenkomaty of the first category; those rayons which are poor in industry and population reserves have voyenkomaty of the second and even the third category.

The voyenkomaty have ~~in addition~~ a dual subordination: a) to the voyenkomaty at a higher level, (for example, the rayon subordinates to the oblast) and b) in their mobilization work they are directly subordinate to the staff of the military district.

(3) Because mobilization work in the USSR is of great importance the organs managing this work are headed by people who have been carefully checked by the MGB and who have higher military rank.

the voyenkomat in KAMENKA rayon, Kirovograd oblast,
For example: ~~the category of the number three category voyenkomat~~ (name of the voyenkomat) is headed by a colonel Asfyev.
The voyenkomat of the Kirovogradskaya oblast is Colonel Asfyev.

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The above voyenkomat is composed of fifteen employees of which eight are officers. All the work of the voyenkomat is divided up among the appropriate unit chiefs (nachal'niki ~~chasteyai~~ ^{chastey}), who direct the following work: ~~marshrutnaya (uchet)~~ ^{records} ~~uchet~~ of reserve officers, records of privates and NCO's, records of transportation facilities, military enrollment, pre-draft call training, economic and human mobilization, statistics, etc. In general the work of the voyenkomat consists of carrying on detailed accounts of all that concerns mobilization resources of the given rayon. It ~~keeps~~ ^{maintains} records of human resources (of all categories) horses, means of transportation, carries out regular draft calls for the army, organizes pre-draft call training, supervises mobilization work of enterprises, supervises military training in schools and in DOSAF organizations.

Supervision of military work in schools and in DOSAF organizations is carried on not only by the voyenkomat, but also by an instructor of military studies attached to the rayon Party committee.

(4) The voyenkomaty are politically and organizationally linked with the rayon executive committees (rayсполком) and rayon Party committees

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Partii
(*rayon partiya*). The head of the voyenkomat is in almost constant attendance ~~at~~ *plenary* meetings and sessions of the Party bureau of the rayon

Party committee. It is always aware of all its more important decisions.

[set Sovet]
Each village council has a military desk (voyenny stol) which ~~is~~ usually run as an addition to ~~their~~ main duties of secretaries of village councils.

The duties of these desks are: records of reserve officers residing in the given village. Periodically, once or twice a year, by order of the rayon voyenkomat, these desks give information on career changes of the officers, their family situation, etc. During the same period a career evaluation (sluzhebnyaya kharakteristika) affirmed by the chairman of the village council is ~~forwarded~~ *submitted* for each officer. ~~It is~~

in question or *document*
officer is a member of the Party ~~at~~ the *Komsomol* ~~according to~~ *evaluation is transmitted by Party channels.*
evaluation is ~~forwarded~~. Often such information is ~~forwarded~~ on officers who are subject to call to the Army or for appointment to military-civilian positions, etc.

The military desks keep records of privates and NCOs of all categories who are in reserve, carry on registration and records of young men below *bolshoz* ~~draft~~ draft age, of all ~~transportation means of the kollektivy~~ and horses subject

to mobilization.

In addition these desks keep a record of all trucks, motorcycles, and bicycles belonging to private persons.

through the military desks the voyenkomaty carry ^{out} all necessary which concern technical equipment, measures ~~concerning technical equipment~~ transport as well as human resources.

Partial or general mobilization (in case of war or in case of ^{test run} a ~~test run~~ on mobilization plans) are carried on through these desks.

Thus, the rayon voyenkomaty are the primary link through which ~~the~~

~~on a case of~~ all the rayons resources will be mobilized in case of war.

In order to have a clear picture of the work of the military ^{commissariats} ~~kommissiats~~

locally, I will pause a bit and describe the work of the ^{Kamenka rayon} ~~kamenskij~~ Voyenkomat.

raion ~~voenkomat~~. (6)

(5)

KAMENKA

KIROVOGRAD

ECONOMIC RESOURCES OF THE KAMENSKIY RAYON, ~~THE~~ KIROVOGRADSKAYA

OBLAST WHICH ARE SUBJECT TO MOBILIZATION

Economically, Kamenka Rayon

The ~~kamenskij~~ rayon by its economic situation occupies a leading place among ~~the majority of the~~ rayons of the Kirovogradskaya oblast.

It can be said approximately that in the Ukraine thirty to forty percent of the rayons are this type while the remaining rayons will

occupy a higher or lower position.

This raion has a total of twenty six villages with 19 ~~and 19~~

(ukrupnenniye) collective farms (kolkhozy) and two state farms (sovkhozy).

✓ A sugar refinery plant ~~is situated on the territory of the Komenskiy rayon~~ ^{Kamenko}

with a production capacity of two hundred tons of sugar a day; two

distilleries (the komenskiy and the ^{Kosarskiy} ~~kharkovskiy~~ ^{Kosarskiy}) with a production

capacity of 700,000 decaliters of ¹⁰ ~~alcohol~~ a year (translators note: author

does not make clear whether this figure represents the combined capacities

of the two distilleries), a ball-bearing plant, a butter ^{plant and} ~~factory~~, two

machine tractor stations with a combined total of 144 tractors.

tractor referred Tractors are of the following types:

W: 60-5 ← According to trade mark the tractor ~~part~~ is divided as follows:

793

606

800

~~24 STZ-NAT (translator note: probably two Stalin or Stalingrad tractor~~

~~plant; we are not clear as to the meaning of "tati")~~

78 KhTZ-wheel-type (Translator's Note: ^{Kharkov} ~~probably kharkov tractor plants~~)

~~U-2 (Translator's Note: This tractor is either a U-2 or Ch-2, or possibly~~

~~Is-2 a tractor specialist will recognize it - the author after the num-~~

~~erical designation writes: or "Farmall")~~

#22 U-2, or "Farmall" - ~~Is-2~~

had
The rayon ~~auto-transport~~ part consisted of about two hundred and fifty trucks, ~~including~~ *including* the kolkoz trucks and the trucks of industrial enterprises. *(since the)* ~~It is consider the fact that the~~ rayon was receiving annually fifteen-twenty new trucks *it should* ~~then the automotive part~~ at the present time *(have)* ~~consists of~~ about 300 trucks of various types.

(8) There were in the rayon approximately 70 motorcycles (mainly the "Kievlian" trade-mark) and about 1,000 bicycles. All the above-enumerated transport is strictly recorded *(at)* ~~in the~~ *rayon voeyenkomat* and the military desks and is included in the rayon mobilization plan.

In addition each kolkoz by a special government *decree* ~~regulation~~ (~~postanovleniye~~) is obliged to raise a special *cavalry* cavalry reserve (konskiy fond) *(for)* of the Soviet army. In addition to the horses the kolkhov must also have a full set of harness for these horses and special military wagons. It should be noted that this *cavalry* cavalry reserve, beginning in 1948,

was gradually increased, ~~for example:~~ *Whereas* in 1948 my kolkhov had 6 horses and two special wagons with full sets of harness for all 6 horses *cavalry* ~~in this cavalry reserve~~, in 1949 this reserve had increased to 8 horses and three wagons. The best young ~~male~~ horse ~~collected as the farmer~~

~~for the right English word)~~ In the one-to-six year age group were selected for this reserve and as the horses became ~~saber~~ ^{annuated} for this reserve they were gradually replaced by younger horses.

This Soviet Army Cavalry Reserve was periodically inspected by a special commission consisting of the following: the voyenkom (military ~~komissar~~ ^{komissar}), the head veterinarian of the rayon, a representative of the rayon executive committee and other officials of the ^{rayon voyenkomat} ~~raiveyenkoata~~.

These examinations were held 1 or 2 times a year. By spring 1949 this ^{cavalry} ~~cavalry~~ reserve in all the kolkhozes of the rayon consisted of 142 wagons with full sets of spare parts ~~for them~~ (wheels, buckets, heavy ropes, ^{tarpsaulin} etc. ~~bracket~~ this word unfamiliar to translator and others) and 426 horses.

~~It was strictly forbidden to utilize the horses as well as the harness and carriages for any production on kolkhozes.~~ This reserve can be mobilized at any time for the needs ~~(of)~~ of the army by order of higher military authorities. Of course, in case of war, not only the basic reserve destined for the Army will be mobilized, but also other horses suitable for the Army.

Judging by ^{the} experience of the last War we see that in the first

months of mobilization 50-60% of the overall number of horses in the

rayon were ^{taken} mobilized in the first months of mobilization. At the

present time in view of ^{with greater mechanization in the Army and less use of cavalry,} technical outfitting of the army and diminished ^{only about 25-30% of the rayon's horses will be mobilized,} of the cavalry the horses will only be mobilized to the extent of 25-30%

which for the rayon will come to about 800 head, ^{which} and with the basic

reserve of 426 head ^(make a) will ^(horses) total 1226. Taking consideration of the fact

that ^{part of the} ~~of the entire~~ tractors, ^{trucks} not automotive, bicycle, and animal transport

~~a part~~ will be put in the second, third and even fourth category, ~~then~~

the rayon according to the mobilization plan can mobilize; ~~in all:~~

d) ²⁴ tractors "(^(only) ~~only~~ caterpillar type) ^(only) ~~(only)~~ (translators note: author has put a

question mark in parentheses after the figure 24)

b) 180-200 trucks (first and second categories) ~~130-200~~

c) 50-60 motorcycles (all of them, of course) ^{of the first and second categories, though all others will also be mobilized.} out of the first and second categories

~~50-60~~

d) bicycles around 1,000

e) 142 military wagons ~~142~~

f) 426 horses ~~426~~

g) 800

It should be noted that ~~of the auto-transport about~~
 50% of the trucks will be of the "AZ-A" ~~or AZ (Translators note: ~~mark not clear~~)~~
 (i.e., 125, 8x130 trucks) about 30% will be of the "I-5" and the GAZ-51, and 20% of the trucks will be of the "S-150 type.

(*) Auto transport of plants and factories will be mobilized 25-30% while the remaining auto transport will serve the production facilities of these plants *which will switch* ~~and this production will~~ over to military production.

From the above example it is apparent that in case of mobilization up to 1/3 of technical facilities and horses of the kolkhozy and the rayon as a whole will go for war needs.

Taking into account, the fact that the number of horses as well as the number of caterpillar tractors and trucks will increase each year then ~~markedly~~ the resources subject to mobilization will grow proportionately. A special unit of mobile stock *непреходящий запас* ~~(непреходящий)~~ of petroleum products is being stored as a mobilization reserve (zapas) at the rayon petroleum base for the above-indicated equipment.

The rayon petroleum base contains a current and a mobilization supply (zapas) in the overall quantity of 800,00 kilograms,

of which 15% or 120,000 kilograms is a mobilization reserve (zapas)

The overall reserve (zapas) of fuels is divided as follows according to type:

Aerosene - 500,000 kilograms

Gasoline - 150,000 kilograms

Diesel Oil - 50,000 kilograms

Petroleum - 50,000 kilograms

Various Oils - 50,000 kilograms

The untouchable reserve (nyeprikos ovyenny zapas) will be comprised of:

~~Gasoline~~
Gasoline - 50,000 kilograms

Aerosene - 40,000 kilograms

Diesel Fuel - 10,000 kilograms

Various Oils - 10,000 kilograms

Oil products (masloproizvuktsiya) are stored in a ^{ratio} ~~relation~~ of 3-6%
of the quantity of fuels,
of fuels, i.e., according to the type of machine and the type of fuel
it burns.

Gasoline being stored is mainly of the following types: A-56, A-70
anti-knock,
 B-78, with ~~the anti-knockator M-9~~ (~~translators note: transliterated~~
~~literally from the authors Russian - possibly some sort of an anti-knock~~
~~ingredient - check out with petroleum specialist~~) and is periodically
replaced
~~renewed~~ according to the type of gasoline. For example, cracking ^(process) gaso-
^(while) line is renewed every six months ^{are} ~~other types~~ ^{being replaced} at intervals of a
 year and longer.

collectors
 Such petroleum products (~~translators note:~~ author uses the term
 "goriuchies nazochnyye materialy" which he later abbreviated to "GSM" which
 is the term we will use henceforth) as kerosene, diesel fuel, oils,
 and others are delivered to the petroleum base quarterly in railway
 tank cars with capacity of 30-50-60 tons. Current supplies (zapasy)
 of gasoline, kerosene, etc., are ^{obtained} ~~selected~~ by machine-tractor stations,
 plants and factories, by special order forms (raznariadki) ^{issued by the} ~~of the~~
 oblast' agricultural department ("oblast' khozostel") and the oblast'
 executive committee (oblispolkom). As a rule, plants and factories
 receive their GSM directly through their own ministries. These GSM
 either go ~~directly~~ through the rayon petroleum base (n'eftebaz)

or else directly to the address of the given enterprise. Every factory plant, MTS (machine-tractor station) "sveklopunkt" ("sugar-beet point") "zagotzerno" ("grain procurement point") has a small gas station (punkt zapravok) with a capacity of 50-100 tons. For example, during a grain and sugar beet harvest season, GSt will be delivered directly to the gas station from the Ministry of Procurement and the Ministry of sugar beet industries (~~etc.~~). If the rayon petroleum bases have the appropriate supplies, then the GSt will be receiving from these bases. The kolkhozy received gasoline and oil for their auto transport by ~~purchase~~ orders [Naryad] (Translators note: here author uses the term "naryad" ^{issued by} of the rayon agriculture department or the rayon executive ^(committee) directly from the rayon petroleum base.

Every kolkhoz truck receives annually ^a the maximum of 1,000 kilograms of gasoline while ^{any additional} the remaining gasoline necessary ^{to operate} for the work of the trucks is purchased on the black market at 4 to 5 rubles per kilogram.

GSt are delivered from the rayon petroleum base to the MTS, Sovkhozy and plants by special tank trucks (benzozaprkvschiki) with a capacity of 3-5 tons. Every MTS, plant, etc., has 2 or 3 of these tank trucks.

The total amount of GSN used ^{in a} ~~for the~~ year ^{by} the rayon will be about: ^(as follows)

Kerosene - 2,000 - 2,200 tons

Gasoline - 450 - 500 tons

Petroleum - 80-100 tons

Diesel Fuel - 50-60 tons

Oil Products - 100-120 tons

Spec

This figure ~~includes~~ not only the GSN used by industry and cooperative organizations, but also all that is used by private persons.

It should be ^{noted} ~~noticed~~ that at the present time all these GSN are in ^{rationed out} very short supply and are ~~allotted~~ strictly according to established limits.

There ~~were~~ ^{forced} instances when GSN deliveries for the rayon were irregular ^{to stand idle.} which ~~lead to~~ trucks and tractors and other machinery ~~standing idle~~. In

spite of this the untouchable reserve ^{Collector's} (obzapas) was never used. (Translators

note: author uses the ter. ^{непри} ~~nyetrikosnovyenny~~ zapas followed ~~immediately~~ in parenthesis ^{but} (obzapas).

The rayon receives annually through the "raypotrebsoyuz" (Rayon Consumers Union) 10-25 tons of ~~kerosene~~ gasoline and 10-50 tons of kerosene.

This gasoline and kerosene is distributed among the kolkhozes and is sold

at established prices. The following are prices for petroleum products:

Gasoline: (government price) ^{OKS} 95 kopets per kilogram;

Gasoline: (commercial price) 4 rubles, 15 kopets per kilogram;

Petroleum: ^{OKS} one ruble, 30 kopets per kilogram;

Kerosene: ^{OKS} one ruble, 80 kopets per kilogram;

Oil: (avtol) 5 rubles per kilogram.

When auto-transport is being used for the hauling out grain and sugar beet the trucks are fueled up at "zagotpusky" (procurement points) ^{without charge} ~~free~~ according to the number of ton-kilometers completed.

There are two oblast - size petroleum bases in the Kirovogradskaya oblast: the Aleksandrovskaya ~~petroleum base~~ and the Kirovogradskaya.

the Aleksandrovskaya petroleum base sometimes ^{carries} ~~stores~~ GSM supplies which ^{issued} ~~are given out~~ to rayon petroleum bases. This petroleum base contains an

overall supply of ^{OKS} GSM of about 7,000 tons. Petroleum products for the

entire oblast ~~only for mills steam-run power stations (teplovye~~

~~elektrostantsiya)~~ ^(and are used mainly for flour mills, power stations etc.) are stored at this petroleum base. Other GSM will be

the same as those listed for rayon petroleum bases, ^{but} ~~only~~ in larger

quantities. (13) All petroleum bases are guarded by militarized guard

MVD.

units selected and appointed by the MVD. The guard is on duty 24 hours

a day at both bases and is periodically inspected by the MVD.

Kamenka
The ~~Kamenka~~ *Kamenka* ~~petroleum~~ base has the following staff: director of

the petroleum base, accountant, two warehousemen, and 9 other employees.

The Aleksandrovskaya petroleum base has a director, bookkeeper (accountant), 4 office workers, 4 warehousemen, and other employees with an overall total of 40 people.

Kamenka
Both the Aleksandrovskaya and the ~~Kamenka~~ *Kamenka* ~~petroleum~~ bases were built before the War but after the War they were modernized and the War-caused damage repaired.

Kamenka
The ~~Kamenka~~ *Kamenka* ~~petroleum~~ base has a total of 9 tanks with an overall capacity of 800 tons, of which 4 tanks have a capacity of 100 tons each, 4 have have a capacity of 50 tons, and 1 tank has a capacity of 200 tons.

Each tank rests on special concrete supports, four to each ~~one~~ *one* ~~100-~~ *100-* tank and two to each 50-ton ~~capacity~~ *capacity* tank.

The ~~one~~ 200-ton ~~capacity~~ *(a)* tank is also built on concrete foundation.

mercury
Each tank is covered with a special ~~mercury~~ solution *(translators note:*

~~Translator not being a chemist will not vouch for correctness of last~~

~~The Russian is transliterated as follows in the instrumental case Roubyma~~

~~restored~~ against the action of the sun's rays. One of the tanks is under ground.

A one-track railway brings GSM up to the petroleum base. *Petroleum products*
GSM ~~is~~ *are* delivered quarterly, either 10-¹⁵ tank cars at once or else 6-7 cars each month. (page 14 and 15 consists of sketches)

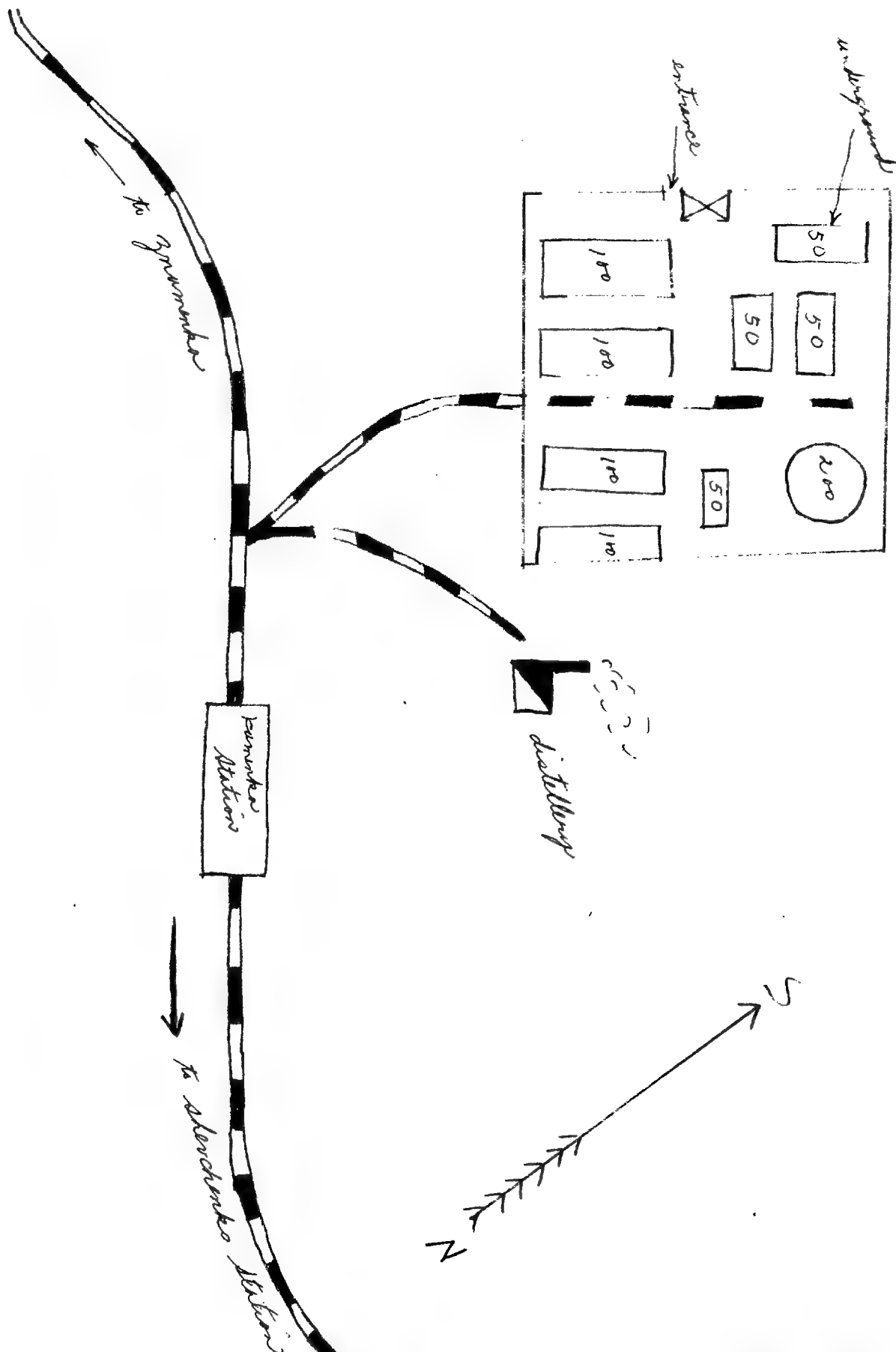
(15) Aleksandrovskaya petroleum plant has 6 tanks with a capacity of 1,000 tons each, six tanks with a capacity of 100 tons each and three tanks with a capacity of 50 tons each.

The Aleksandrovskaya petroleum base is considered the main base for the Kirovogradskaya oblast. It contains both current supplies (zapasy) as well as mobilizational supplies (zapasy) in accordance with the mobilization plan.

GSM supplies for military units located within the territory of Kirovogradskaya oblast are not kept at this base. ~~They are kept at the~~
The Kirovogradskaya Airport, for example, has its own separate base.

GSM deliveries to the Aleksandrovskaya Petroleum Base are made *and come mainly from the*
on the railway tracks leading into the base, ~~basically all GSM for the~~
Port of Odessa.

Diagram of the Kamukha Bay Pt. Station Base in the Town of Kamukha



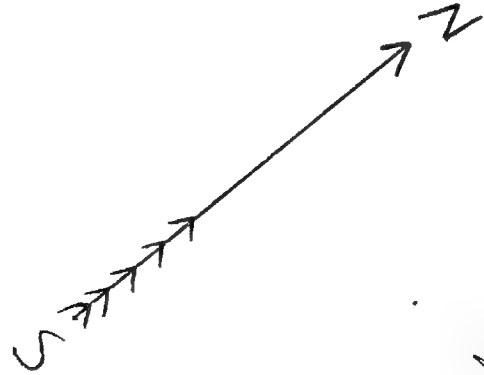
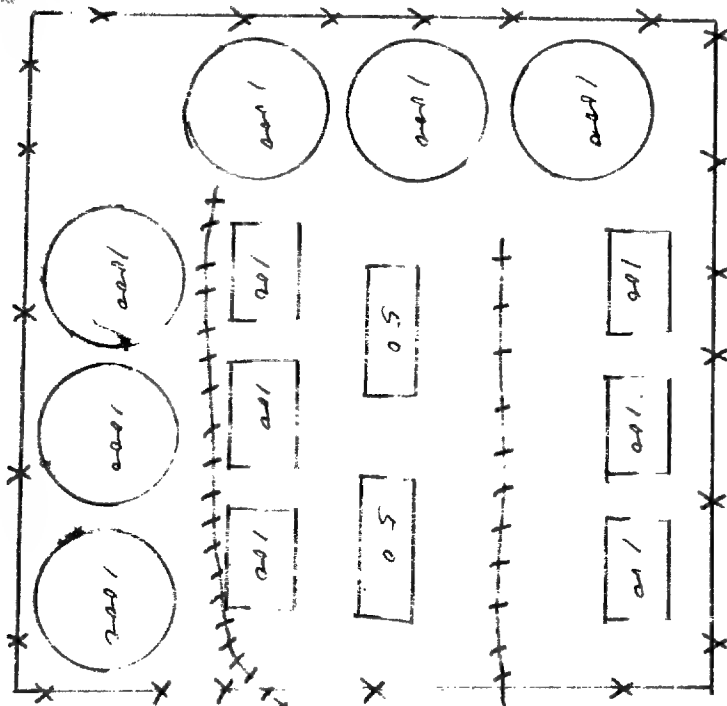


Diagram of the Alkandorfan 'Host' Petroleum Base

Alkandorfan
Station

~~Kirovogradskaya oblast came from the port of Odessa. (17)~~

In speaking of mobilization resources in general, ^{one must not} it is impossible
to neglect ^{food} ~~the consideration of xxx~~ and raw materials resources ^{which}
^{are of vital importance}
~~will have great significance~~ for the Army and for ^{near} ~~the rural~~ areas. 5

^{Because}
In view of the fact that the Soviet Government has not yet been

able to solve the food supply problem, it attaches very great importance
to the question of accumulating foodstuffs and particularly grain reserves.

Judging by the policies guiding procurement of agricultural produce and
particularly grain in post-war years, it can be concluded that the Soviet
Government during these years was creating the necessary state grain
reserve (rezerv). This reserve was being created with the usual methods
of the Soviet regime - taking no account of the needs and sacrifices of the
people. ^(most of the) The basic ~~task~~ grain reserves are concentrated in the

^{Don't know}
Kuibeshevskaya, Saratovskaya, ~~Sorokovskaya~~, ^{Don't know} Bukalovskaya, Stalin raion, ~~and~~
^(in the vicinity of the nation's)
and other oblasts as well as ~~near~~ large industrial centers of the nations

According to certain data the grain reserve in 1951 consisted of around
6 billion poods.

The growth of cities and the enormous development of the Soviet Union's industrial base led to enormous ^{migration} ~~variation~~ of the masses of kolkhoz, peasantry into industry. ^{and made the food supply problem} In connection with this ~~the problem~~ ^{ever more acute.} ~~fixation~~ it became all the more necessary to solve the food supply problem. ^{consolidation} ~~Amplification (ukrupneniye)~~ of kolkhozes and a number of other

Governmental measures should partially solve this problem and free ^{number} an additional ~~definite~~ quantities of workers for industry. (18)

Food stuffs and raw materials resources of the ^{Kamenka} ~~Kamenskij~~ rayon consist of meat, grain, milk, hay, vegetables, eggs, wool, hides, sugarbeet, ^(Kok-saghyz) ~~kok-saghyz~~ etc.

^{Kamenka} ~~Kamenskij~~ rayon has a total of 55,000 hectares of ^{arable} ~~tilled~~ land which annually ^{produces} ~~gives~~ 270-280 thousand quintals of grain, including:

Winter and spring wheat - 150,000 quintals;

Rye - 50,000 quintals;

Legumes

Legumes - ^(beboviye kul'tury) ~~(beboviye kul'tury)~~ 20,000 quintals;

Corn - 30,000 quintals;

miscellaneous - about 20,000 quintals.

~~and the remaining crops about 20,000 quintals~~

Kamenka
The ~~Kamenskij~~ rayon annually plants sugar beet on a acreage of
11-12,000 hectares ^(of sugar beet) produces
~~fr~~ ~~which it~~ receives about 2 million quintals of
~~sugar beet~~ annually, ^{which is processed into 300,000 quintals of sugar annually.}
~~in processing these beets~~ sugar refineries provide
300,000 quintals of sugar for the nation.

All grain delivered by the kolchozes and individual kolchoz ~~members~~
~~(collective farm members)~~ goes to "zagotserno" (grain procurement) points
^(which are distributed)
~~of which there are~~ one or two for each rayon.

"Zagotserno" points are reception points for grain as well as storage
places for the necessary reserve in case of ^(crop) harvest failure (for resowing),
for food, and mobilization reserve, for horses.

In all about 10,000 quintals of grain will be stored at "zagotserno"
points until the new harvest. The grain consist mainly of spring crops, --
barley, oats, buckwheat, etc. ~~(19)~~

Kamenka
The ~~Kamenskij~~ "zagotserno" point is subordinate to the ~~agent~~ of the
Ministry of Procurement ^(agent) and receives grain ^{from} ~~for~~ most of the kolchozes of the
rayon. Some ^(of the) kolchozes deliver their grain to the ~~Serdynkovskij~~ ^{Serdynkovka} "zagotserno"
point which is located in the Kiev ~~raya~~ oblast. ~~Some points were~~ ^{were} wrecked
during the War but have now been entirely rebuilt. The grain is delivered

to the "zagotserya" points by kolkhoz and government trucks and by kolkhoz animal transport. The grain is mostly delivered in sack containers for ease in unloading at "zagotserno" points. Each "zagotserno" point is headed by a director and also has an accountant with seven or eight bookkeepers; a seed laboratory with a chief and twelve laborator assistants; four ~~xxx~~ weighers; six or eight warehousemen, etc. In all a "zagotserno" rayon point employs 80-100 people.

Processing capacity (propusknaya sposobnost') of the ^{Kamenka} Kamenskij ^{Serdynukovka} and Serdynukovskij "zagotserno" points is 20-25 trucks an hour or 15-20 wagons. Each point has but one set of scales for weighing the grain. The grain is weighed in the truck together with the driver and after the grain is unloaded the truck is again weighed and the "net" is noted on the receipts, ^(Each) ^(has) of which all the ~~xxx~~ trucks have three ^(of the receipt) copies for each load.

^{Kamenka} The Kamenskij "zagotserno" point has a total of five storage places (khranilische) with an overall ~~xxxx~~ ^{containing} space of 50,000 cubic meters, each storage space having 10,000 cubic meters.

(20) In addition this point has an open threshing floor for storing grain when regular storage places are filled.

~~for which there is no room in the storehouses.~~ Each storehouse has

(30 by 60 by 6 meters, has a

the following dimensions: 30x 0x5, concrete floor, some walls with a

thickness of 40-50 centimeters, ^{(thick) and} a wooden roof covered with tar paper.

Trucks are unloaded by hand while railroad cars are loaded by conveyor belt (~~lentochy~~ ^{conveyor}) which operates from an electric motor.

~~loading of One~~ ^{can be} twenty-ton capacity railroad car with such a conveyor

ⁱⁿ belt takes 1-5 hours. There are six such conveyor belts on the zagot-

serno" point and they can load simultaneously six railroad cars. Two

men operate each conveyor belt. For the drying of damp (syroye) grain

^(is equipped with) a spiral conveyor grain dryer the point has ~~a schnecke grain dryer (smeovaya sermosushilka)~~ with a

capacity of 70 tons of grain in a 24-hour period.

^{Kamenka}

The ~~kamenskij~~ "zagotserno" point is supplied with electric power

^{Kamenka}

from the ~~kamenskij~~ distillery; the grain dryer of "zagotserno" operates

on coal.

Grain being sent from ^{zagotserno} ~~the~~ "zagotserno" points is loaded according

to five day periods but ^{also sometimes according to railway car} occasionally ~~also~~ according to ^{availability.} ~~when railway~~

~~cars are made available.~~ If the supply of rail cars is ^{normal,} delivered normally.

~~then~~ 25-30 car loads of grain are sent out every five-day period.

of 16, 18 and 20-ton capacity are)
railway cars used for hauling grain have capacities of 16, 18, and 20
tons.

Each railway line prepares a definite number of railway cars
for the grain loading period and these cars are put at the disposal
of the Ministry of Procurement for the entire grain procurement period.

Diagram of the Kamanka "Zaptyzimo" Point

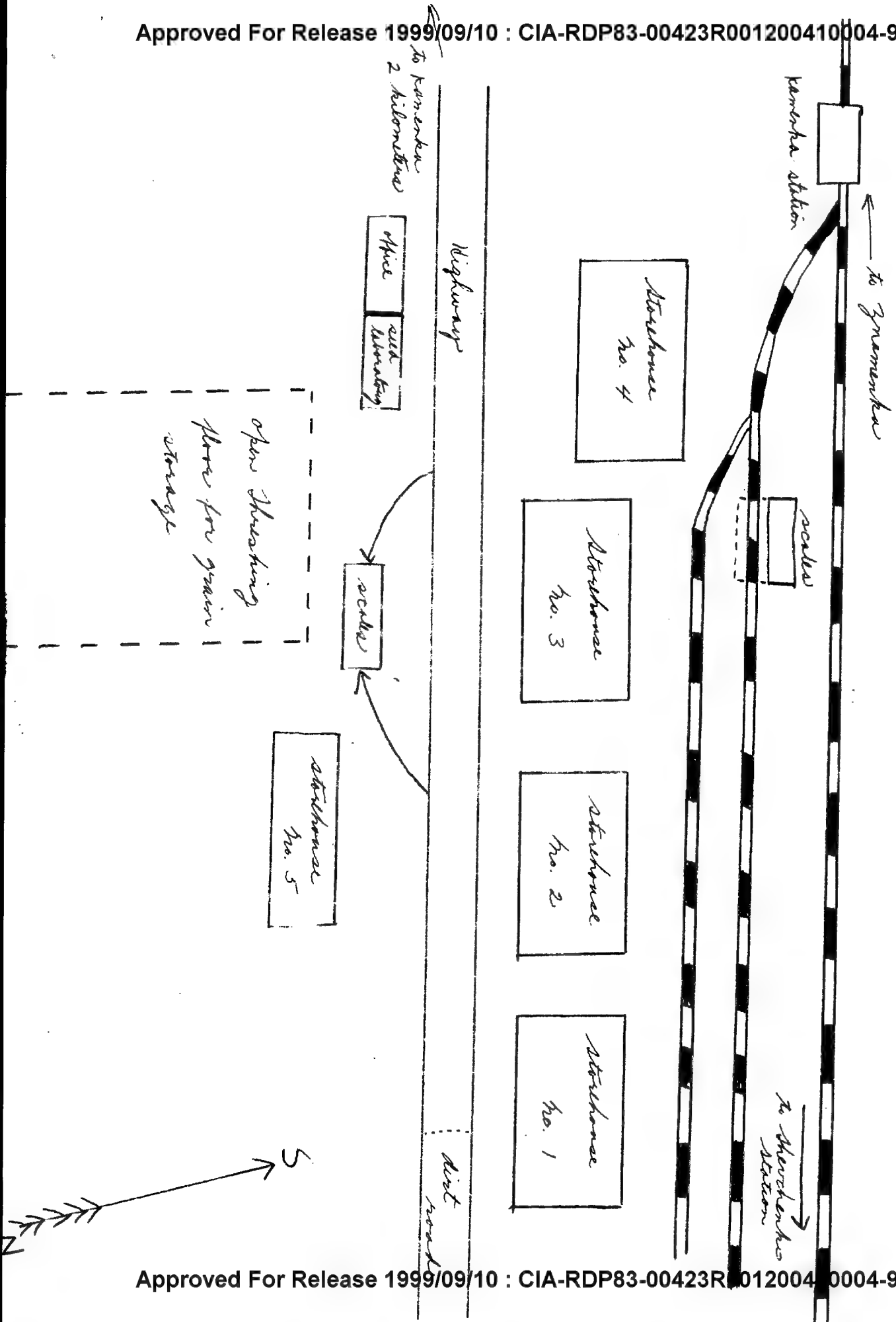
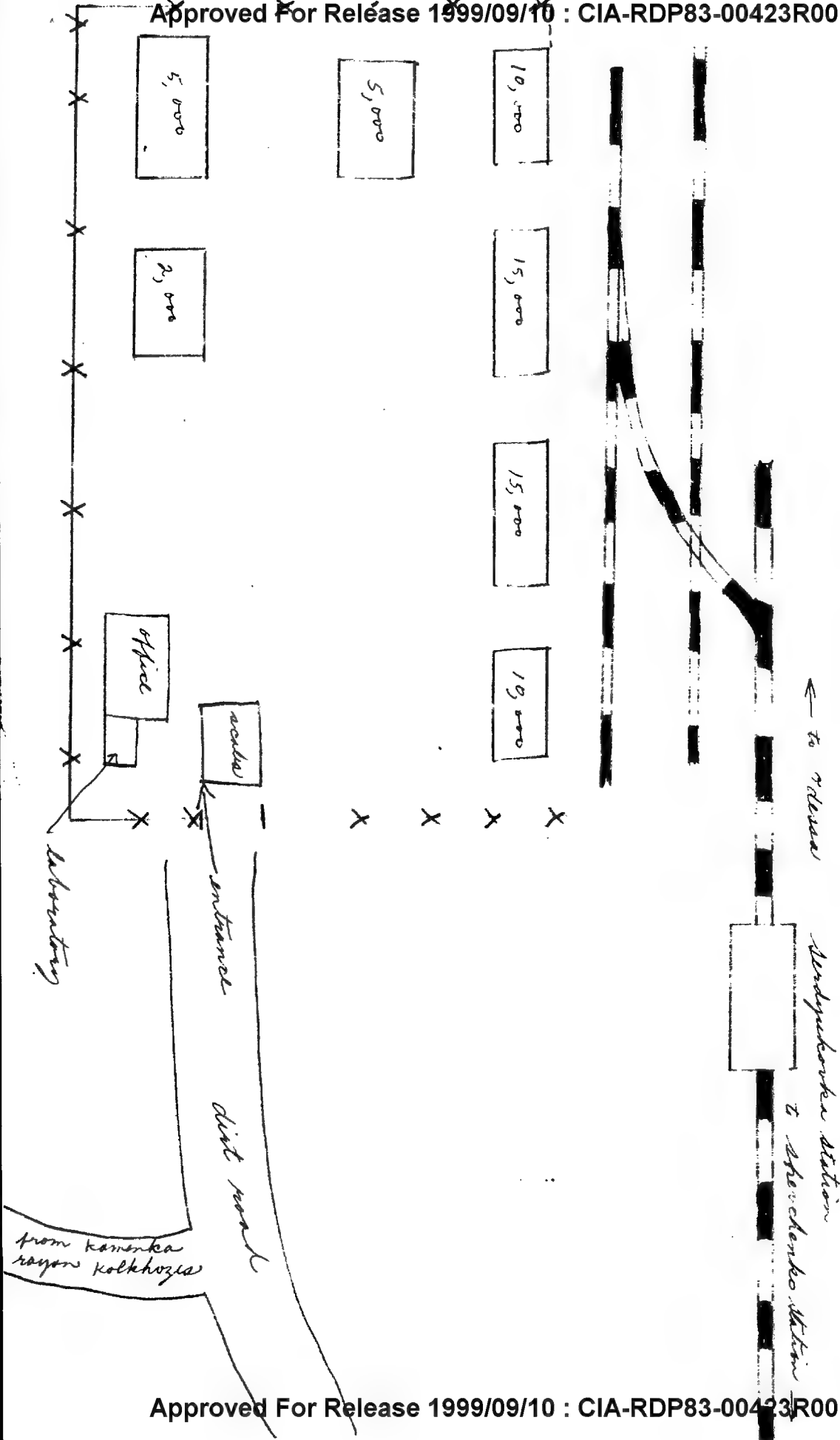


Diagram of the Vinduykovskaya "Zapovednaya" Point



(23) All rail cars equipped to handle grain have ^{a sign saying:} ~~assigned~~ "suitable for grain" (gouyen bod khle¹) and it is forbidden to utilize these cars for ^{to ship} ~~the shipping~~ of any other freight.

Cars carrying grain from "zegotzerno" ^(points) are ^{echelons} ~~made up in echelons~~ of ⁽²⁰⁻³⁰⁾ ~~twenty to thirty~~ cars and are serviced by special brigades which are selected for grain hauling. The administration of every railway selects ^{and} 7-8 such brigades. As a rule such a brigade ~~will be~~ composed of members of the Party and the komsomol and will be checked by ~~the organs of the~~ MVD.

^{Serdjukovka} The Serdiukovskij "zegotzerno" ^(point) has seven ^{storehouses} ~~grain storage~~ places (zernokhranilische) with an overall capacity of more than 60,000 cubic meters. The capacity in cubic meters of each storage place is indicated on the plan. All the storage places are wooden with concrete floors and roofs covered with tar paper. ^{Serdjukovka} The serdiukovskij "zegotzerno" point operates ^{efficiently than Kamenka} more efficiently ~~loading~~ a shipment of grain almost daily and for this reason grain is never stored out in the open, ~~as at the~~ ^{Kamenka} ~~Kamenskij~~ point.

The largest accumulation of grain at ^{any one} ~~a given point~~ time at this point is about 70,000 quintals. It must be noted that the ^{Serdjukovka} ~~Serdjukovskij~~ point receives grain from three raioni: the Sniellianskij, the Rozhnistrovskij, and the ^{Kamenka} ~~Zaonskij~~ (six kolkhozes).

Grain from both of these "zagotzerno" points is sent to the ^{in Cherkassy, Odessa} ~~Cherkasskij, Odesskij, and Zakievskij~~ elevators (Trans. Note: Presumably ^{at} ~~and Kiev~~ the towns of Cherkassk, Odessa, and Zakievka(?)). All three of the above elevators have government mills attached to them which process the grain received into flour and various types of groats (krupa) and concentrates.

The following types of flour are made from wheat: ^{75%, 85% and 96%} ~~30%, 40%, 75%, 85%, and 96%~~. ^{while 30% and 40% are rare and only for special purposes.} ~~30% and 40% are rare and only for special purposes.~~ ^{variety} ~~variety and only for special purposes~~ (Trans. Note: Presumably author has in mind proportions of wheat used in the flour.) ^{Rye types} ~~The types of rye~~ are 60% and 72%.

In addition to the above ~~enumerated~~ types of flour these mills also produce: semolina (~~semolina~~) ^(hard) ~~and is only (a.e.) from firm~~ varieties of wheat such as "arnautka" [?] ~~and~~.

(groats from)

(buckwheat, barley, and peas) ~~groats~~, ~~...~~ and ~~...~~

concentrates ~~(25)~~. The flour or groats at these mills is used for the production of various bakery products as well as for ~~the baking of~~ bread.

Cherkassy

For example: the ~~Cherkasskiy~~ bakery, in one shift turns out 120 tons of bakery products of which 30 tons are bread, 10 tons ^{a)} macaroni, 10 tons dry biscuits, etc.

Food products enterprises of Kiev are combined in five plant

directorates (zavodopravleniya) and number 5 ^(mechanized) bakeries (khlebozavody) and 24 bakery shops ^(pekarniya) ~~(bakeries)~~ and confectioners ^(konдитерская) ~~(confectioneries)~~.

The overall capacity of the food products enterprises in the city of Kiev is 6,000 tons in one shift. The mechanized bakeries produce 5,500 of finished production (presumably 5,500 ton), of which sixty per cent is various types of bread and 40% is ^{macaroni} ~~macaroni~~, ^{dry} ~~...~~ biscuits ^{for the Army and hospitals} ~~...~~ hardtack, ~~...~~ gallettes (billet-cakes) etc).

Karl Marx

bakery shops and confectioners (excluding the ~~Karl Marx~~ confectioners factory) produce about 700 tons of various small size bakery products in one shift.

Flour used in food products enterprises of the city of Kiev comes

Kiev

Combine

the river ~~Onieper~~ ^(is hauled to) ~~rain~~ ~~es to~~ the mill by grain barges on the

Onieper River. The largest mechanized bakery in the city of Kiev ✓

is the ^{Darnitskiy} ~~Darnitskiy~~ Bakery - an automatic bakery producing ^{2,000} ~~2,000~~ tons

of finished products in one shift.

All food products enterprises operate twenty four hours a day.

Bread, rolls, etc. go directly to stores which are attached to each

food products enterprise. Macaroni, ^a dry biscuits, pastry, etc. are

packed and ^{sent} ~~to~~ warehouses for finished products which are attached

to each plant directorate.

Production destined for the Army is ^{taken} ~~selected~~ from these warehouses
~~directly~~ by the military units or else is sent by special ^{trains} ~~connections~~
to the address of the military food supply bases.

Production destined for needs of ~~the~~ ^(Army) is accepted by military
representatives. The production must meet the following standards:

Dry biscuits not over 5% moisture content, macaroni not over 9%, and

^{hard tack} ~~pastry~~ ^(must) ~~alletes or millet cakes~~ have a special ^{"ammonium"} ~~ammonia~~ ~~for~~ content

for long preservation. All these products can be stored for a period
of 3-4 years.

60-8409
In case of war, food products in districts will switch ^(40% - 50% of their) ~~over to~~ production
to Army needs, to the extent of 75% while some will ^{produce} ~~be sent~~ 10% for
the Army. (Z) In addition to grain and sugar beet the ^{Kamenka} ~~naens-ij~~ rayon
annually delivers to the State:
Meat from the kolkhozi^{es}, 4,000 quintals
Meat from the kolkhozi^{members}, 5,000 quintals
Milk from the kolkhozi^{es}, 800,000 liters
Milk from the kolkhozi^{members}, 1,300,000 liters
Eggs from the kolkhozi^{es}, 1,500,000 eggs
Eggs from the kolkhozi^{members}, around 2,000,000 eggs
Vegetables from the kolkhozi^{es}, 10,000 quintals
Vegetables from the kolkhozi^{members}, 10,000 quintals
Hides from the kolkhozi^{es}, 4-5,000 hides
Hides from the kolkhozi^{members}, 2-3,000 hides
Hay or straw, 15,000 quintals
Wool, 130 quintals

The above figures are produced from memory from reports of the

Ministry of Procurement agent in ^{Kamenka} ~~Samenskiy~~ rayon ^(relating to) ~~monthly~~ in 1949.

Meat from the kolkhoz^{as} ~~xxx~~ as well as from the kolkhoz^{members} ~~xxxx~~ is delivered on the hoof to "zagotskot" points ^(live-stock) ~~(cattle)~~ ^(cattle) ~~(cattle)~~ for procurement).

Procurement is carried on quarterly in the following proportions:

First quarter - 15%

Second quarter - 18%

Third quarter - 30%

Fourth quarter - 37%

From the kolkhoz^{is} ~~xxx~~ 60% of the meat delivered is beef while 40% is pork; kolkhoz^{members} ~~xxxx~~ as a rule deliver only beef. ⁽²⁻³⁾ ^(in each village) there are agents/

for meat procurement among the kolkozники. These agents collect

money among the kolkhoz^{members} ~~xxxx~~ for the purchase of meat at average market

prices and then purchase ^{cattle} live-stock at the market and deliver them

to "zagotskot" points. The ^{cattle} ~~live-stock~~ thus delivered and credited to

meat procurement from the kolkhoz^{is} ~~xxx~~ is inspected by a special ^{com} ~~xxx~~ mission,

put out to feed and subsequently delivered to "zagotskot" points.

^{cattle} ~~live-stock~~ delivered for meat procurement from the kolkhoz^{is} ~~xxx~~ as

well as from the kolkhoz^{members} ~~xxxx~~ must be above average in weight

and fatness; xx swine on the hoof must not weigh less than 30 kilogram
and cattle not less than 150 kilogram. The office of "zagotoket" has
attached to it special feeding points- ^(one or two in each) ~~the~~ rayon where the
cattle which has been delivered is fattened and then sent to the
Darnitskiy and the Khar'kov
meat/combines (myasokombinata). These meat combines process the meat
into various meat products (sausages, ^{tallow} fats, hams, etc.).

A special dry sausage which can be stored and preserved for
several years is prepared for the Army.

In addition to the total amount of meat delivered to the Government
(about 9,000 quintals in all) about 1,000 quintals of meat additionally
is procured in the rayon by the system of government purchases. These
purchases are made by the "rayon consumers union" ("rayontr 'soyuz")

MILK The kolkhozes and the kolkhoz ^(family) units (trans. note: distinction
not apparent to translator. The author writes "kolkhozi i kolkhozniye
khoziaistva") of the rayon deliver annually to the State more than
2,000,000 liters of milk which makes more than 3,000 quintals of butter.
The kolkhoz family units (trans. note: Presumably this is the same
as the "kolkhozniye khoziaistva" mentioned above and means private

~~family enterprise based on legal garden plots~~ as well as the kolkhozes

(dairy points)
deliver their milk to *(dairy points)* ("slivnyye punkty") (~~"dairy points"~~) (?) ~~which~~

(located in)
~~are present in~~ every village. The milk is here put through a separator

and the cream is sent to the butter plant (Maslozavod). The butter

3% butter fat content
must have more than a ~~three fat unit fat content~~ before it can be

accepted. (~~fat unit - zhirnaya edinitsa, fat content - zhirnost~~). If the

milk of a kolkhoznik *member* does not contain this quantity of butter fat

then he must deliver butter to fulfill his milk delivery quota

of 250 liters.

The butter manufactured by the butter plants is periodically

(usually quarterly) sent in special railroad refrigerator cars

~~(to be sent)~~ to oblast or republic storehouses. It might be noted that

has
the amount of milk delivered by kolkhoz family units *is* declining

every year. This is explained by the fact that the number of cows

in kolkhoz families is declining every year, ~~which can be explained~~

due to *(and) (dual)* *as draft animals*
~~by a shortage of fodder, the use of the cows for work in the kolkhoz~~

and milk producers.

and the milk that must be delivered from each of them.

(28) EGGS: The raion annually delivers more than 3.5 million eggs.

The eggs are sent ^{through} ~~via~~ "ray ~~obshchestvo~~ ^{obshchestvo} (rayon consumer unions) to incubator stations, industrial enterprises and ~~large~~ ^{large} ~~enterprises~~ ^{enterprises}.

"Large enterprises prepare "large" (broken yolk) powdered eggs, etc.

The whites of the eggs go to ^{the} chemical industry and ^{for} ~~to~~ medicine.

Like milk, eggs are procured by social agents (one to ^{each} ~~the~~ village) who are in the employ of the rayon office of the Ministry of Procurement. ~~They~~

Vegetables are delivered according to sown acreage by the kolkhozes as well as by the kolkhozes ^{members.} The raion delivers annually to the states a total of about 50,000 quintals of various vegetables, ^{as follows:} ~~including~~.

Potatoes, 25,000 quintals,

Cabbage, 5,000 quintals,

Tomatoes, 5,000 quintals,

Cucumbers, 1,000 quintals,

Onions, 5,000 quintals,

Carrots, 2,000 quintals,

Red beets for the table, 3,000 quintals

All vegetables delivered by the kolkhozi and the kolkhoz^{members} to the rayon "vegetable base" (ovoshebaz⁶⁰) where some of them are processed. ~~subject to processing.~~ The cucumbers, some of the tomatoes and the cabbage is salted, a certain percentage of the tomatoes (about 50%) is used to make tomato sauce. ~~(From note: XXXX this is a guess) author says "pomidor" - tomato - is used for the preparation of tomato - also given as tomato in the dictionary. A soviet must be consulted for the answer for this one).~~ Other vegetables are sent to industrial centers or oblast "vegetable" bases in ~~an~~ unprocessed form. Potatoes are almost entirely used in distilleries.

Hides and wool are delivered through the procurement office of "rayon consumers union" and are ^{sent} returned to the appropriate factories for processing. The procurement office of the rayon consumers union ~~through~~ purchases, contracts, etc. procures, in addition, a number of other food products, vegetables and other raw materials. These offices purchase meat, milk, eggs, wool, hides, metals, etc. As a stimulus to suppliers a number of scarce types of goods from the rayon consumers union are - These offices also procure meat, milk, eggs, vegetables, metals and other raw materials through a system of purchase and contracts, releasing certain scarce ~~consumers goods~~ (from their inventory).

(30) THE ANIMAL Husbandry Problem: In connection with the increase in the number of head of cattle on the kolchoz and the inclusion of all the land of the kolkhozi in the system of crop rotation, the former problem

(the) *member has assumed*
of kolkhoz and kolkoz ~~is of~~ vital importance. The kolkhoz^{es} of

Kamenka
the ~~Kazanski~~ rayon toward the end of 1977 ~~possessed~~ *possessed the following*
quantities of livestock:

Cows, 1800

Working oxen, 3,000

calves,
~~Young horses, about 10,000 (this number is probably means 1,000)~~

Horses in all, 2,500

Sheep, 6,000

Swine, about 30,000

Poultry, about 50,000

also

If we take into consideration cattle belong to the kolhoz *members* ~~then~~

the number ~~of head of cattle~~ will be increased to more than 7,000 head.

~~This number of head of cattle is the same as in 1971 prior to the full im-~~

~~ment of the animal husbandry development plan and therefore~~ *These figures will be*

be doubled, particularly for cows, horses and ~~and~~ oxen, when the plan for the development of animal husbandry has been completed.

due to the fact that not a single kolkhoz in the raion has pasture land

(grazing in the forest has now been forbidden) the fodder problem for

kolkhoz and kolkhozniki is ^{members} almost insoluble at the present time, ~~is not difficult and almost impossible a solution~~

^{unusual} ~~tion to the present day.~~ For example, the ~~chikpsev~~ kolkhoz annually

^{220 quintals of} ~~gathered/mixt~~ hay, ^{600 quintals of} ~~220 quintals~~, sown grass ~~these mixed varieties~~

~~transliterated as follows:~~ (lucerne, sainfoin, clover, ~~rutabaga, spartak, kleevet~~) ^{30 quintals}

(1400 quintals of) ^(9,000 quintals of) ^(and 600 quintals of) spring straw, ~~1400 quintals~~ winter straw, ~~9,000 quintals~~. Various types

of chaff, ~~30 quintals~~. Out of this amount the kolkhoz delivered 280

quintals of hay to the State, used up 200 quintals for fodder during

the summer period and ^{by} ~~there~~ spring there remained 540 quintals. ~~(33)~~

Out of the ^{total} ~~overall~~ quantity of 10,500 quintals of the straw and 600

quintals of chaff, ^{members} 3,000 quintals were paid to the kolkhozniki for their

work-day units, 300 quintals went into construction (mixed into clay

^(for) ~~or~~ bricks) and for roofs of kolkhozniki ^{members' buildings} structures, 300 quintals

went for the school and 300 quintals for the ^{aid} ~~assistance~~ fund (fond

^m ~~poschi~~). 5

Thus there remained about 5,000 quintals for feed and ^{litter} ~~for bedding~~ ~~and litter~~

and quantity of crude fodder (which is considered the basic supply)

(22) I did not receive any fodder from the kolkhoz due to chopped straw
 which is issued to the kolkhoz ^{member (as a part)} ~~at the expense~~ of the straw he has
 earned. ^{since he uses (both)} ~~his~~ straw for fuel and for fodder the ^{member} ~~member~~ does
 not have enough of it for both himself and his cow. Only in spring
 time when the cows of the kolkhoz ^{members} ~~are~~ are used in planting, work do
 they receive ^(any fodder from the kolkhoz) ~~anything~~ and during this period they are given 20 kilo-
 grams of silage and 20 kilograms of chopped straw. The in my
 kolkhoz fodder lasted until June some kolkhozes ^{Kopievskiy} ~~the~~ "N. Vayn-
 zhizn'" ^{kolkhoz and the} ~~Lenin~~ ^("Lenin" kolkhoz) ~~Raigorodskiy~~ (and others) are borrowing straw from
 other kolkhozes as early as March in order to feed their ^{if} cattle until
 the new harvest.

In addition to rough or crude fodder the kolkhoz procures 600 tons
 of silage and 0.5 kilograms of concentrated per/working cattle and
 1.5 kilograms per horse.

I did not take into consideration root plants (turneplod), about
 2,000 quintals and ^{sugar-beet pulp} ~~(unfertilized and~~ ^{or} ~~"squeezing" or~~
~~something similar Russian word transliterated is "sukom" which are~~

which are almost entirely expended ^{by spring} ~~(fodder)~~

of the kolkhozs in the rayon. Because of the general shortage of
fodder and particularly concentrates, cattle of the kolkhozs and
the kolkhozniki ^{members} approach springtime under normal weight (nizhesrednaya
upitannost').

It should be noted that the grass field system of crop rotation
will go a long way toward improving the fodder situation.

Hay and straw delivered by kolkhozniki ^{members} of the rayon go to "zagotzveno"
points (hay procurement points) or else to feeding points attached to
the "zagotskot" office (cattle procurement office). "Zagotzveno" points
have in storage 2,000 quintals of meadow hay in 50-kilogram compressed
bales, ^{and} ~~2,000~~ ^{lucerne} quintals of lucerne hay. More
than half of the lucerne hay and straw goes far to feed cattle and
the remainder is kept in special haystacks ~~with dimensions of~~ 40x3x6 meters
(~~or~~ ^{approximately} meters) at "zagotzveno" and "zagotskot" points.

From all that has been said about it may be concluded that
all produce, vegetables, and raw materials delivered to the state
by the rayon are not kept at rayon bases and warehouses but go directly

to industrial enterprises and plant and machine uses.

Only grain, petroleum products and ^{and} ~~oil~~ in part a mobilization stock ^[Zapbas] (obshchas and are kept) ^(at) ray ^{and} procedure ent points.

(33) The ^{bread is} ~~basic~~ ^{basic} ~~source~~ ^(government) of ~~nutritional~~ ^{nutritional} ~~enrichment~~ ^{enrichment}

As is well known ^(government) the ~~source~~ ^{source} of ~~nutritional~~ ^{nutritional} ~~enrichment~~ ^{enrichment} for the peasant, worker, and ~~employee~~ ^{employee} in the USSR ~~is bread~~.

How much and from where does the kolchozniki receive bread? ^{for} ~~his~~ ^{his} needs? In the first place I want to remark that we will be speaking of kolchoz~~s~~ in the Ukraine which receive almost 3 times as much bread as do the kolchoz~~s~~ of the Central and Western ~~parts~~ ^{regions} of the Soviet Union. ~~If we take the whole population of the~~ kolchozi ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~man~~ ^{man} in the kolchoz earns on average of 250-300 work day units, the ~~own~~ ^{own} ~~150-180~~ ¹⁵⁰⁻¹⁸⁰ and ~~children~~ ^{children} ~~2-3~~ ²⁻³ work day units a year, ~~if~~ ^{if} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~family~~ ^{family} ~~consists~~ ^{consists} of 4-5 members, 2-3, if ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~are~~ ^{are} ~~male-bodied~~ ^{male-bodied}.

(33) Thus each such family will earn about 500-550 work day units a year. The average payment of grain for each work-day unit during recent years has been 0.8-1.3 kilo, rals. Based on this such a

family receives 500-600 kilograms of grain a year from the kolkhoz.

The grain is divided into categories as follows:

Wheat or waste from wheat (otkhody) - 0.5 kilograms per work day, or

250 kilograms;

Rye - 0.1 kilograms per work day - 50 kilograms;

Corn - 0.3 kilograms - 150 kilograms;

Barley, Millet - 0.1 kilograms - 50 kilograms,

In addition the kolkhozniki^{members} received from the kolkhoz 1-1.5

kilograms of potatoes per work day which for one family will come

at about 600 kilograms, 2-3 kilograms of straw per work day, and

about 1 ruble in money. This is the yearly ^{income} ~~uses~~ of an average

kolkhoz family. In addition to the income which a kolkhoz family

receives from the kolkhoz each family also has its garden plot of

0.40 - 0.50 hectares. ~~(20)~~. Out of this quantity of land 0.10 hectares

will be occupied by the buildings and yard or garden while the rest

will be ^{the family} ~~kolkhozniki~~ truck garden. The ^{majority} ~~majority~~ of the truck gardens

will have the following system of crop rotation:

Potatoes - 0.15 hectares

Grain crops - 0.10 hectares

Corn - 0.15 hectares

Hemp - 0.05 hectares

The remaining land will be sown with beets, onions, carrots, cabbage, etc.

Harvest from the tract garden will be 200-300 kilograms of grain, 12-15 quintals of potatoes, etc.

From this amount a ^{member} kolkhnoznik must deliver to the government 60-70 kilograms of grain, 150 kilograms of potatoes. Thus the overall annual income of one kolkhhoz family will be:

Grain - 730 kilograms

Potatoes - 20 quintals

Straw - 15 quintals

Money - 500 rubles

In order to pay his income tax of 700-800 rubles his meat procurement quota of 40 kilograms (400 rubles), his state loan of 300-400 rubles (culture) ^{tax} ~~and his (trans. note: I guess, the Russian word is "kul'svor")~~

(35) From what has been said above it can be concluded that the kolkhozniki ^{member} has only enough produce to "exist," ^{and} ~~but~~ if we consider also the fact that almost half of these families have no ~~then~~ the situation ~~produced now~~ is even worse. For this reason it is not astonishing that the kolkhozniki peasantry is very willing to abandon the kolkhoz and get into industrial work. In case of crop failure the kolkhozniki ^{member} has no grain reserves at all and is obliged to go hungry.

I neglected to comment that ~~the~~ ^{market} prices are the following:

Flour from wheat - 45-50 rubles a pood

Rye flour - 35-40 rubles

Corn - 30-35 rubles a pood

The urban population, ^(government) workers and employees are better fed than the kolkhozniki ^{members} for they use more meat, fats and other produce which the kolkhozniki ^{member} is considered a luxury. ~~But~~ If we take 100 rubles (a month) as the average wages of a worker ~~then~~ this will at least permit him to live much better than the kolkhozniki ^{member}.

~~The urban population purchases produce in stores and markets~~

The urban population buys its produce in stores and about 25-30% of

its vegetables, fats, meat and dairy products at markets.

The population ⁱⁿ ~~from~~ small towns buys ~~almost all~~ of its food - (50-55%)

from the market. Periodic crop failures are reflected immediately

on kolkhoz markets on food products at ^{such times} ~~that time~~ are also in short

supply in stores.

In making a general conclusion about the food problem of the USSR

it can be said that in case of a war and the draft of men into the

Army and the mobilization of ^{motor transport} ~~animal~~ the kolkhozes will very

shortly be unable to maintain a normal level of production. This

would ^{mean} ~~involve~~ curtailment of sown acreage in the kolkhozes of exchange

of goods between city and village and a ^{50%} ~~no less than two-fold~~ ^{reduction} lessening

of consumption of food ~~products~~ by the population. (22)

HUMAN RESOURCES

World War II

The consequence of the war - the recruitment of the male population

into industry and P.O. Schools, Army drafts - left the kolkhozes almost

^{men.} completely deprived of ~~male~~ population. The shortage of male manpower

not correct
is felt not only in kolkhozi but in any branch of production in the

USSR. If we take statistical data of the Chapae¹ kolkhozi and the

rayon as a whole the picture will be as follows:

Total number of family units in the kolkhoz - 327

Total population (approximately) - 1,300

Total number of men - 277

Of which, men of over 50 - 63

Invalids of the first and second group - 31

Attached to industry or PZO schools - 56

In military service - 23

Present in the kolkhoz - 61

Of these ^{able} ~~11~~ to military service - 52

Adolescents of 10-15 including those in school - 50

Total number of women - ~~222~~ 570

Women over 55 - 120

Women from 16-55 - 355

Invalids and sick - 20

Children of 10 and under - about 300

Girls of 10-15 - 20

Total members of families without men, i.e. head of the family -

125

Annual birth rate - 13

Death rate - 6

These figures for the rayon will look about as follows:

Total population of the rayon - 115,000

Of which men - 25,000

Men in this number of 50 ^(and over) - 10,000

Invalids of the first and second category - 2,000

Employed by industry or the government - 3,000

In FSO schools - 3.5,000

In military service - 2,5,000

Adolescence of 8-16 - 4,000

Present in kolkhozi - 1,000

Total number of women - 51,000

Women over 55 - 14,000

Women from 17-55 - 35,000

Invalids and ill - 2,000

Annual draft into army - 250-300

(28) From the above figures it will be apparent that women are the main laboring force in the kolkhozes, ~~they fulfill~~ ^{they fulfill} about 95% of ~~the~~ ^{the} work done in the kolkhozi.

Even in spite of the shortage of male workers in the kolkhozes "voluntary-compulsary recruiting" of kolkhoz ~~men~~ ^{members} for work in industry is still continuing. (39) Every year the rayon receives a manpower recruitment quota of 400-500 men for work in industry. This quota is not always fulfilled since rayon ~~men~~ ^{has nothing} ~~do not have any~~ thing to gain by fulfilling the quota and ~~are~~ ^{appreciates} the manpower situation on the kolkhozes.

~~There is entirely different situation~~ ^{however, the} in the recruitment of young men for trade schools and P.O. schools ^{with} ~~for this is carried on~~ ^(is entirely different) as a most important civic-political campaign.

~~The recruitment of young men~~ ^{young men} is not based on voluntary procedures but is carried on forceably. Recruitment is based on two men for every 100 population which for the rayon is 2300 men.

Of course if there are no young men subject to being drafted into FZO schools then this figure will be smaller.

The young men of the Kamenskij rayon go to the two year railway school at Shevchenko station, the school of miners in the ^{city of} ~~city of~~ Dniepropetrovsk, chemist and electricians school in the city of Slaviansk, etc. The course of study in FZO schools lasts two years, while in trade schools it lasts 6 months.

^{starts to} The contingent of ~~men~~ ^{studying} in trade schools, railroad schools, and FZO schools ^{is} ~~is~~ the labor reserve of ~~the~~ Soviet Government. Mainly boys and girls of 14 years and up in age who for one reason or another quit school and ^{are} ~~are~~ working on kolkhozes are taken into these schools.

^{FZO} The main additional source for filling up the/schools, is young people on the kolkhozes.

The FZO schools as a labor reserve, permits the government to carry out territorial redistributions of labor reserves in connection with new (territorial) distributions of industry.

In filling up trade schools and FZO schools those rayons which have

(12) a surplus of young men and women ~~and~~ ^{where} there is
a manpower shortage. Engineers and technicians ^{as} - pedagogy are trained
in a number of institutes and техникумы as instructors in FTO schools
and trade schools. The main subject of study ⁱⁿ FTO and trade schools
is ^{practical} production ^{instruction}. In addition a number of specialized
and general subjects are included in the curricula of the schools.

These schools also teach military subjects, ^{physical} political studies, ~~fixtak~~
^{education} training, military drill, marksmanship, etc. Military subjects in FTO
schools are taught by reserve officers who work as military instructors
in the schools.

It is apparent from the curricula of the FTO schools that the
students receive not only specialized training but also military and
general education courses. ^{where} young men from the kolkhozes ^{some-}
time come to FTO schools with a 3-4 ^{years of} ~~year~~ education they finish the FTO
schools with a knowledge equivalent to those finishing a 7-year school.
Thus, the FTO schools are not only a source of labor reserves for the
Soviet Government but also a source of literate and trained soldiers
for the army. (12)

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS (Spetsotdyely)

The only special department in the Kamenskiy raion is in one ball-bearing plant in the city of Kamenka. This bearing plant belongs to the Ministry of Machine Building (Mashinnostroeniya) of the USSR and it manufactures roller bearings. The plant works three shifts and has a total of about 1,500 employees.

The "special department" in this plant is headed by the chief of the special department (nachal'nik spetsotdyela) and his assistant, both of whom are officials of the MGB. These officials carry out the following work:

Completion and development of the mobilization plan for ^{the plant;} ~~this enterprise~~

Supervision and records for all mobilization reserves (zapasi) of the

enterprise;

^{security clearances on}
~~Checking the reliability of~~ all persons starting to work in the

enterprise as well as those already employed there;

Organization of the guard for the plant and particularly for the

mobilization stocks (mobzapasi), as well as organization of fire sentries,
etc.

Fire sentries, etc.

These officials coordinate their work very closely with the military commissariats.

Other "special departments" known to be in the city of Alex at the aviation plant ^{iment} ~~at~~ Bozhenka Trunze Ulitsa. This plant turns out various parts for rocket ^{aircraft.} ~~airplanes~~ (2). The plant employs about 2,000 people and in addition to the "special department", there is a military aviation representative ^{with} ~~in~~ the rank of Air Force colonel.

There is also a special department in the ~~Bel~~ "Leninuznyy" plant which turns out ^{naval} ~~military~~ river vessels.

These "special departments" at the present time exists only in important industrial enterprises which in one degree or another are connected with the production of military articles. Many enterprises which at present are on peacetime production will be militarized in case of war and will have "special departments". At the present time mobilization plans for ^{such} ~~these~~ enterprises are kept in military commissariats. (42)

In making a general analysis of work being carried out by the government of the USSR both in the economic and political field it can be concluded that all these enterprises are directed toward the accumulation of *raw material and food reserves for the state* ~~state, raw material,~~ and alimentary reserves and *the preparation of* also preparing the population and the entire national economy for a proaching conflicts.